APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

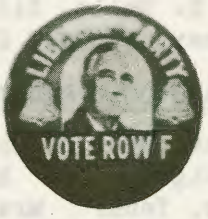
VOLUME XIII, Number 2. ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY SUMMER 1974

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES

1936
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Roosevelt and Garner)
274,924

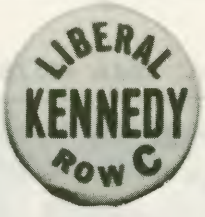
1940
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Roosevelt and Wallace)
417,418

1944
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Roosevelt & Truman)
496,405



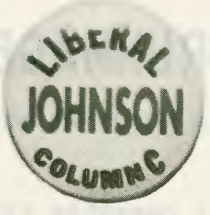
1944
LIBERAL PARTY
(Roosevelt & Truman)
329,325

1948
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Wallace and Taylor)
509,559

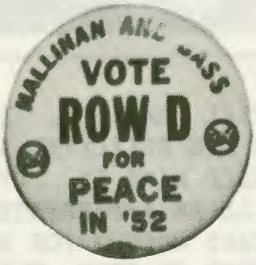


1960
LIBERAL PARTY
(Kennedy and Johnson)
406,176

1956
LIBERAL PARTY
(Stevenson & Kefauver)
292,557

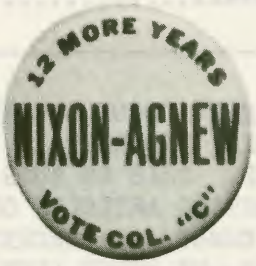


1964
LIBERAL PARTY
(Johnson & Humphrey)
342,432



1952
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(Hallinan and Bass)
140,138

1972
LIBERAL PARTY
(McGovern and Shriver)
183,128



1972
CONSERVATIVE PARTY
(Nixon and Agnew)
368,136

1948 LIBERAL PARTY supported Truman and Barkley (222,562 votes recorded)
1952 LIBERAL PARTY supported Stevenson and Sparkman (416,711 votes recorded)
1968 LIBERAL PARTY supported Humphrey and Muskie (311,633 votes recorded)

APIC KEYNOTER ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS SUMMER 1974

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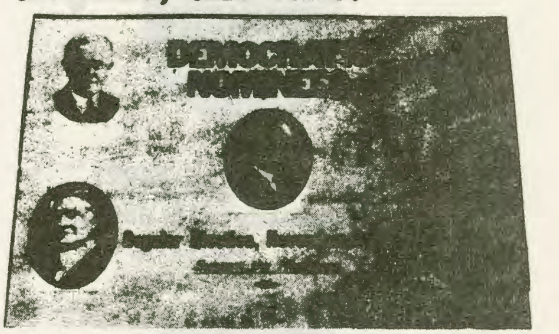
BRUMMAGEM*

by Sam Pressman, 2000 Lee Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44118.

* A noun, meaning a showy, but inferior and worthless thing.

A small quantity of the poster pictured at the right have recently appeared in the New York-New Jersey area. This poster is a definite reproduction. The posterboard is very white and the photos of the three non-presidential candidates (from Tennessee) lack much detail.....



THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE KEYNOTER WILL FEATURE THE 1856 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPIAGN. ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THIS THREE WAY RACE FOR THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE ARE SOLICITED AND WELCOMED. THIS IS YOUR PUBLICATION AND IT IS NO BETTER THAN YOU HELP MAKE IT. OTHER INTERESTING ARTICLES OF POLITICAL AMERICANA, ALONG WITH PHOTOS WILL BE APPRECIATED. THANKS. DON CONEY, OUR SECRETARY-TREASURER HAS PROVIDED THE APICCOMMENTARY COLUMN FOR SEVERAL YEARS--HE WOULD LIKE A VOLUNTEER TO CARRY ON THIS INTERESTING NEWS FEATURE, WRITE DON.

THE APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO BE HELD AT THE DEL CORONADO HOTEL IN SAN DEIGO, CALIFORNIA ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 16 and 17, 1974, WILL BE A GALA EVENT. THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR OVER A YEAR AND WILL NEED ONLY YOU TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS. SEND YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS IN PROMPTLY - DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED.....

Our President's Message

Larry L. Krug, #714

This is the last President's Message of the current administration. Two years have passed by quickly...two gratifying years. It is always a privilege to meet many APIC collectors from coast to coast at chapter meetings and conventions -- so many are wonderfully supportive and dedicated to our hobby.

I think this has been a good two years for APIC. And there are many people who can take credit for the accomplishments which have been made. Over 100 members have served on APIC committees, dedicating a great deal of time to our organization. This is not only appreciated, but necessary for the smooth, day to day operations of APIC. I've also had the pleasure of working with a very fine Executive Board which has supported and counseled this administration throughout these two years.

Several people deserve special, personal thanks for yeoman service to our organization. Chick Harris, as editor of this KEYNOTER, and John Curtis, as associate editor, have continued to build the KEYNOTER into a publication of which APIC can be proud. The in-depth, well researched features are a tradmark of the publication which displays a great deal of both time and knowledge. Don and Mary Coney have, in tandum, conducted the duties of the Secretary in top form. Rarely does a letter arrive at the Coney residence which isn't answered within 24 hours, yet the Coneys handle over 5,000 pieces of correspondence annually for APIC. Robert Fratkin, as chairman of our Legislative Committee, was instrumental in the passage of the Hobby Protection Act. Lynn Griffith has spearheaded the documentation necessary for incorporation of APIC. David Castaldi volunteered to assume the new role of National Chapter Coordinator and has been responsible for chapter news and information and the chapter calendar of events. David Freint's Committee on Ethics coordinated the revised APIC Code of Ethics. These, and many more services performed by members who have volunteered their expertise and time during the last two years, have strengthened APIC and the entire hobby. I must also thank my family for their tolerance and understanding--for the evenings and weekends that went to APIC rather than to them. To my wife and two small sons, a very special thank you.

The nominating committee has asked me to again be on the slate as a candidate for President for the 1974-76 term. I have accepted their offer with some reservation due to the great amount of time involved with the office. In looking ahead in APIC, I see much unfinished business. In such a fast growing hobby area, many opportunities present themselves of which APIC should take advantage. The next two years should be great years of growth and service. The challenge is important and exciting.

In making the decision to accept renomination, I pledge growth and activity for APIC which should surpass any other two year period in our history. I feel fortunate to again head up a slate of dedicated and qualified officers and directors.

In a few days many of us will be journeying to San Diego for our 6th National Convention - August 15-17. This is the first time our convention has been held west of the Mississippi and the Southern California membership has the red carpet rolled out. The committee has been working for nearly 18 months on this convention and I am sure those who attend will find it most enjoyable.

Members have received three APIC mailings since our last KEYNOTER -- two Newsletters and a specal mailing including the 1974 APIC Handbook. The APIC Newsletter will be a member service, issued via 1st Class mail at times when information needs to be conveyed to the membership between KEYNOTER issues. I have received a number of good comments on both the Newsletter and the expanded Handbook, which I know will be a valued reference throughout the coming year.

Several letters have also been received regarding the proposal to establish specialized clubs composed of members who collect and study specific areas of our hobby, as mentioned in the last President's Message. Although none have yet been formed, there apparently is interest in this direction. If you know of members who have the same collecting specialty you have, and would like to organize, application forms will be available from your regional vice presidnet or the National Chapter Coordinator.

During this past year a special APIC promotion has been conducted by one of our vice presidents which I have been meaning to mention for some time. Webster Haven, Region #1 V.P. has written a monthly column called "Political Americana" for The Antiquer, an antique and collectors newspaper printed in Syracuse, New York where Web resides. Besides discussing the hobby in general, seldom does an issue go by that APIC meetings and issues aren't promoted or discussed. Thanks, Web.

I have received a number of comments from members during the past few months regarding the current output of Watergate-related items. Joy Products and Buttons of History have been the subject of most of these questions. Such output as Joy Products' "Official Member--Agnew Eagleton Losers Society" and Buttons of History's Patriot of the Year Series (honoring "Uncle Sam " Ervin, Archibald Cox, John Dean III, James McCord, Martha Mitchell, John Sirica, Bob Woodward, Carl Bernstein, Daniel Ellsberg...) can be termed political cause items produced FOR collectors. Although it is true that the American Civil Liberties Union, the Citizen's Committee to Impeach the President and several other action groups have officially used a number of varieties of Watergate and impeachment buttons in their movements, this current output should be treated in, the same light as the fantasy buttons and collectors' buttons, produced during the 1968 and 1972 presidential campaigns. Since the outpouring of Watergate buttons already runs into hundreds of different designs and variations thereof, the individual collector should determine how much of this he wants to place in his personal collection. Authenic buttons used in impeachment rallies, and those issued through organized movements, can certainly be called part of history and should be represented in your collection. But beware of a large number of these cause items which are being issued for the collector. These may be collectables, but their value as genuine political cause items is questionable at best.

APIC would like to document the Watergate-related items that have been authentically and purposefully produced for and used in related movements. Any member (s) willing to take on this project is urged to contact either Chick Harris, chairman of the Committee on Projects, or myself.

Thanks to the following members for items or information used in this issue of the KEYNOTER, Lyell D. Henry, Jr., #193; Larry W. Allen, #2372; George McGrath, #1204; Stanley King, #442, Stephen Bibler, #138; Richard Saypol, #3233; and Robert N. Ferrell, #1060.

AMERICAN LABOR, LIBERAL & CONSERVATIVE PARTIES

by Jon D. Curtis, #1438

There is a tendency among political collectors, once they really get into the hobby, to specialize. This specialization may be in one candidate such as F.D.R., Landon, or a specific type of item such as prints or ferrotypes, etc. One of the big areas of specialization is third parties and one of the interesting aspects of third party collecting is learning about the history of these groups. One of the most interesting states to watch is New York, since New York politics have traditionally been unpredictable to say the least. It is the state that spawned the Liberal Party, the American Labor Party and the Conservative Party. The American Labor Party died in 1954, but the Liberal and Conservative Parties are still very much an influence on New York politics.

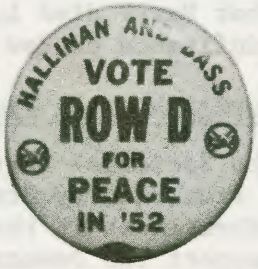
THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

In 1936 a major schism befell the Socialist Party. Many of the planks of the Socialist platform were appropriated from them by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Therefore, many members of the political left found themselves in the position of wanting to support Roosevelt, but they didn't want to support the Democratic Party and were particularly opposed to supporting Tammany Hall. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union led the right-wing out of the Socialist Party to form the American Labor Party. These groups preferred to support the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, to the ticket of Thomas and Nelson picked by the Socialists. The American Labor Party (ALP) gave this group a line on the New York ballot to support the Roosevelt-Garner ticket without voting a Democratic ballot. This first ALP ticket received 274,924 votes for Roosevelt-Garner--representing 8.35% of the total vote, in New York.

In 1940 the American Labor Party nominated Roosevelt and Henry Wallace and, as in 1936, the Democratic Party allowed the ALP to use the same 47 electors, so the votes of the two parties could be combined. The ALP drew 417,418 votes and Roosevelt defeated Willkie by only 325,000 votes--the ALP provided Roosevelt with his margin of victory.

The Communist Party began to infiltrate the ALP in 1943, creating a major split. David Dubinsky refused to work in a group that was co-existing with the Communists, so he and Alex Rose of the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers Union walked out of the American Labor Party and formed the Liberal Party. As Earl Browder's Communist Party was backing the war effort to save the Kremlin against fascism, the ALP leadership endorsed the Roosevelt-Truman ticket and were able to deliver 496,405 votes. That was 15% of Roosevelt's New York total. The Liberal Party also gave him 329,325 votes, so one out of every four New Yorkers who supported F.D.R. in 1944 voted for him on a third party line. Roosevelt's combined New York total was 3,304,328 and only 317,000 more than Dewey's Republican total. The New York minor parties had done it again.

By 1948 majority control of the American Labor Party was in the hands of Communists and fellow-travelers like Vito Marcantonio, the Manhattan Marxist congressman. Two years previously Harry Truman had fired Henry Wallace from the cabinet. Wallace was leading a crusade for unilateral disarmament and non-confrontation with the Soviet Union. The Progressive Party in its Philadelphia convention picked Wallace for President and the banjo-playing Senator, Glen H. Taylor of Idaho, for Vice President. The Progressive Party did not bother to file for a ballot line in New York as the American Labor Party endorsed the Wallace-Taylor ticket. This represented the first time the ALP refused to endorse the Democratic ticket and it cost the Democrats New York in 1948.. The ALP delivered 509,559 votes to the Wallace-Taylor ticket and represented 44% of Wallace's entire national vote. Truman ended up losing New York by the slim margin of 61,000 votes.



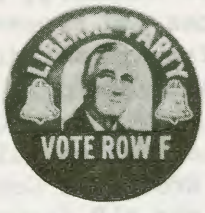
In 1952 the ALP again endorsed the Progressive Party ticket of Marxist lawyer Vincent Hallinan, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass. The ALP vote fell to 64,211 and the Hallinan-Bass ticket was only able to get 140,173 votes nationally. This was the kiss of death for the ALP. In 1954 it took its last breath when it ran John T. McManus for Governor and drew under 50,000 votes, losing its automatic ballot position, sealing its fate.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

The Liberal Party was born in 1944 when David Dubinsky and Alex Rose left the American Labor Party. The main support of the Liberal Party comes from the needle trade unions in Manhattan. The Liberals usually have endorsed Democratic tickets. The party politically is slightly left of the Democratic Party but cannot be classified as radical. They endorse more rent control, medicare and medicaid benefits, unemployment benefits, etc.

In 1944, operating from the sixth line on the New York ballot they delivered 329,325 votes to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. This was the margin of victory. Unlike the ALP, the Liberals in 1948 accepted the Truman-Barkley ticket and accounted for 222,562 votes.

In 1951 the Liberals scored a major victory for themselves by getting their own candidate Rudolph Halley elected to the New York City Council. This was one of their rare displays of independence.



The Democratic Party nominated a true liberal in Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956. Although Stevenson was soundly trounced by Eisenhower both times, he was very acceptable to the Liberal Party. In national elections, the Liberal highpoint was in 1952 when 416,711 votes were cast for the 1952 Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. This was 13.4% of the Stevenson vote in New York. In 1956 the vote fell to 292,557 in support of Stevenson and Kefauver.

AMERICAN LABOR, LIBERAL and CONSERVATIVE PARTIES, continued.

One of the closest elections in history was the Kennedy-Nixon battle of 1960. The Liberal Party provided the margin of victory for Kennedy and Johnson in New York. 406,176 votes were cast on the Liberal line and Kennedy won New York by the margin of 384,000 votes.

Since 1960 the Liberal vote has been going downhill. Its only successes were in the New York mayorality elections of 1965 and 1969. In 1964, 342,432 Liberal votes were cast for Johnson and Humphrey. The vote fell further in 1968 when 311,622 votes were received for Humphrey and Muskie. The party reached its lowest ebb when it could only deliver 183,128 votes to the McGovern-Shriver ticket. This was a meager 6.2% of the McGovern New York total.

Its only recent successes were in 1965 when John Lindsay ran on the Republican and Liberal lines for Mayor of New York and won by the vote provided by the Liberals. In 1969 Lindsay failed to win the Republican nomination for Mayor but won re-election as the Liberal candidate against Abraham Beame and John Marchi.

It had become apparent with the 300,000 votes the Conservatives gained in the 1965 mayorality election that they were ready to challenge the Liberals for the third line on the ballot. In an attempt to insure the third line, the Liberals decided to nominate their own candidate for governor. Rockefeller was unacceptable to them although he was the spokesman of the liberal wing of the Republican Party. The Democratic nominee, Frank O'Connor was too conservative. The Liberal Party found their name candidate in Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. They felt he was sure to beat the nominee of the Conservative Party, Dr. Paul Adams. However, when the votes were counted, Adams had 3,000 more votes than the Liberal total of 507,000--thus the third line (C) was lost in 1966 to the Conservative Party.

The Liberal Party is still very active and maintains its headquarters on Broadway in Manhattan. The current leader of the party is Rev. Donald S. Harrington.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

The Conservative Party was formed in 1962, making it the youngest of New York's parties. Its purpose was to move New York politics, particularly Republican politics, to the right and it has been quite successful. The Conservative Party started out rather quietly when its first candidate for Governor, David H. Jaquith, Syracuse Board of

Education President, received 50,000 votes. This hardly sent shock waves through the state.

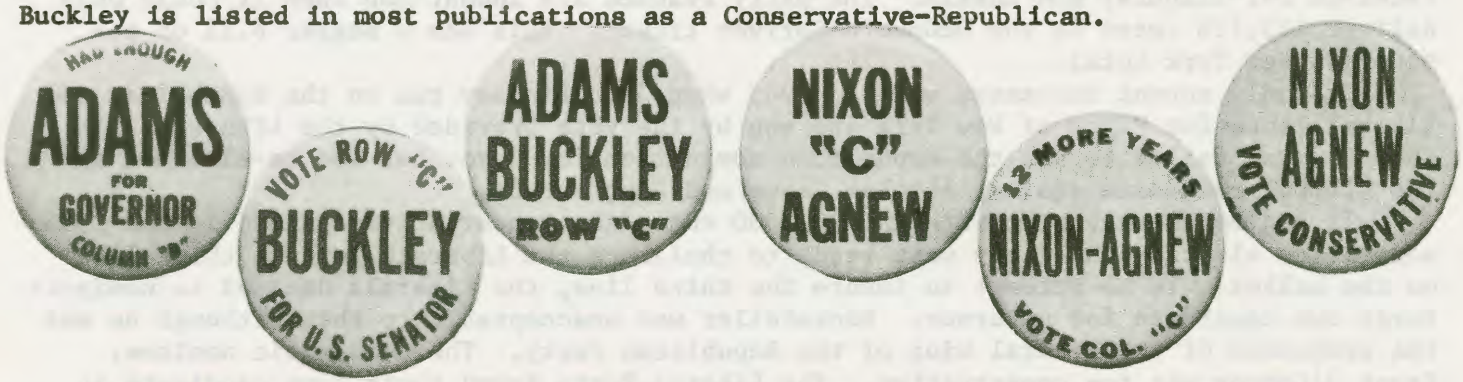
The Republican Party made the Conservative Party extremely happy in 1964 when it picked Goldwater and Miller. The Conservative Party was all set to nominate Goldwater and Miller to give them two lines on the New York ballot. Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, angered by his reception at the 1964 Republican Convention, avoided the national ticket and refused to allow the Republican electors to accept cross-endorsement from the Conservatives. If the Conservatives put up their own electors, the Goldwater-Miller vote would be split between two slates of electors. Therefore, the Conservatives chose to leave the top of their ballot blank. Most of the Republican headquarters in the election were actually manned by Conservative Party members.

In 1966 the 510,000 votes for gubernatorial candidate Paul Adams exceeded the Liberal Party's total of 507,000 and the Conservatives won the third line on the New York ballot.

In 1968 again the Republicans refused to allow the Conservatives to cross-endorse their electors. Thus the top column of the Conservative Party was again left blank. 1968 was still a victory, in a sense, for the Conservatives as their candidate for the U.S. Senate, James Buckley, won just over one million votes, against the extremely popular Republican, Jacob Javits. The Conservatives had become a force to reckon with.

The year 1970 marked a great victory for the Conservative Party. Charles Goodell, a Viet Nam dove, had been an upstate Congressman prior to his selection to fill out the term of the assassinated Robert Kennedy. In his two years in the Senate he had angered a majority of upstate conservative Republican county chairmen--nonetheless, Governor Rockefeller refused to dump Goodell from the ticket.

The Conservative Party again nominated James Buckley. The Democrats nominated a downstate liberal, Richard Ottinger. The voters, therefore, had a choice between two liberals and one conservative. Moderates and conservatives in both major parties moved to support Buckley. The liberal vote split, creating the opening the Conservative Party needed, and 2,276,321 votes were cast on the Conservative line while 2,144,381 voted Democratic. The Republican candidate, Goodell, ran a poor third, receiving only 1,445,022 votes. Thus this party had come a long way in eight short years--its vote increasing from 50,000 to over two and a quarter million. When Buckley took his seat he was welcomed by the Republican Senators and sits with the Republican caucus. Thus Buckley is listed in most publications as a Conservative-Republican.



In 1972 the Republican Party finally allowed the Conservative Party to cross-endorse their electors. Therefore, the Nixon-Agnew ticket had two lines. Of Nixon's 4,192,778 votes, 368,136 were on the Conservative Party line.

It is quite obvious that the Conservative Party has been successful in moving the state Republican Party to the right. One only has to look at the change in Rockefeller's policies since 1970. With Nelson Rockefeller's recent resignation, Malcolm Wilson, who has been considered a Conservative, has finally, after fifteen years, moved up to the governorship.

It will be interesting to see if the Republicans pick a candidate for governor in 1974 acceptable to the Conservative Party and in 1976 if they will nominate James Buckley, who will certainly be the Conservative candidate for the Senate. There has been talk that Buckley might be picked for Vice President on a ticket headed by a liberal or moderate Republican. The next two years should prove interesting in the ever-changing politics of New York's Conservative Party.

THIRD PARTY STRENGTH IN NEW YORK STATE

Democratic Candidates

Year	Democratic	Per Cent	Liberal	Per Cent	Am. Labor	Per Cent	Total Vote
1936	3,018,298	91.65%			274,924	8.35%	3,293,222
1940	2,834,500	87.32%			417,418	12.68%	3,251,918
1944	2,478,598	75.01%	329,325	9.97%	496,405	15.02%	3,304,328
1948	2,557,642	91.99%	222,562	8.01%			2,780,204
1952	2,687,890	86.58%	416,711	13.42%			3,104,601
1956	2,458,212	89.36%	292,557	10.64%			2,750,769
1960	3,423,909	89.40%	406,176	10.60%			3,830,085
1964	4,570,670	93.03%	342,432	6.97%			4,913,102
1968	3,066,848	90.78%	311,622	9.22%			3,378,470
1972	2,767,956	93.79%	183,128	6.21%			2,951,084

Republican Candidates

Year	Republican	Per Cent	Conservative	Per Cent	Total Vote
1936	2,180,670	100%			2,180,670
1940	3,027,478	100%			3,027,478
1944	2,987,647	100%			2,987,647
1948	2,841,163	100%			2,841,163
1952	3,952,815	100%			3,952,815
1956	4,340,340	100%			4,340,340
1960	3,446,419	100%			3,446,419
1964	2,243,559	100%			2,243,559
1968	3,007,932	100%			3,007,932
1972	3,824,642	91.22%	368,136	8.78%	4,192,778

1940 American Labor Party provided the margin of victory for Franklin D. Roosevelt over Wendell Willkie.

1944 American Labor Party and Liberal Party both provided the margin of victory for Franklin D. Roosevelt over Thomas E. Dewey.

1960 Liberal Party provided the margin of victory for John F. Kennedy over Richard M. Nixon.

MC GOVERN-EAGLETON COLLECTABLES

by Jon D. Curtis #1438

Presidential election campaigns generally begin with the national conventions in July and continue for almost four months until the November election.

On July 13, 1972 the Democratic Party nominated Thomas Eagleton of Missouri for Vice President. Mr. Eagleton was on the ticket for the grand total of eighteen days. He withdrew as the nominee on July 31, 1972.

Election Day in 1972 fell on November 7. The Democratic campaign therefore lasted 117 days.

If you had attended the 1972 Democratic Convention you would be aware that Senator Eagleton was such a surprise choice for the second spot on the ticket that there was not one single McGovern-Eagleton political item available at the convention.

Mr. Eagleton was on the national Democratic ticket for only 15% of the campaign.

Since March, 1974 through May 1974 I have kept a running tabulation of the McGovern-Eagleton items versus the McGovern-Shriver items on the various auction lists I have received. The lists come from over a dozen different sources.

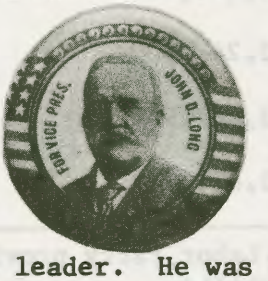
It would seem logical that there would be far more McGovern-Shriver items available. However, that is not the case. 64% of the items which deal with both ends of the ticket were McGovern-Eagleton items while only 36% were McGovern-Shriver items.

The last list I received (May 31) has 25 different style McGovern-Eagleton buttons available and only three different style McGovern-Shriver buttons. That is even a more phenomenal figure of 89% for McGovern-Eagleton items.

I find it most difficult to believe that McGovern-Eagleton items should so far outnumber the McGovern-Shriver items, considering the limited time of Mr. Eagleton's candidacy. I cannot accept that these were all legitimate campaign items used in the campaign. It is this writer's opinion that the overwhelming majority are simply fantasy pieces run after July 31, 1972 to capitalize on the historical significance of the event.

Suffice it to say, caveat emptor, let the buyer beware.

JOHN D. LONG



1896 CANIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

John Davis Long was an American lawyer and political leader. He was born at Buckfield, Maine, October 27, 1838: graduated from Harvard in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was elected to the State legislature of Massachusetts, and re-elected for three successive terms, being also speaker of the house. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1879, and then governor in 1881. In 1883, he was elected to the US Congress and remained there until 1889. Long was a Vice-Presidential nominee at the Republican National Convention of 1896. He was appointed Secretary for the Navy by President McKinley but lost to Garrett A. Hobart in 1897.

Thanks to Frank P. Cherry, #596.

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Drive N.; Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

A member reports that he has obtained a 3 1/2 in. Wilson-Marshall jugate and wishes to know if there are any larger than that. I have six trays of Wilson items but I cannot top it. If any of you readers have a larger one, please let me know about it, including the name of the manufacturer if you can.

Q. Is it true that there was no Inaugural Ball at the Inauguration of Franklin Pierce in 1853?

A. According to "Facts About the Presidents" by Joseph Nathan Kane, the Inaugural Ball at Jackson Hall was cancelled since Pierce was in mourning for his son who had been killed in a railroad accident on January 6th. Mrs. Pierce did not go to Washington for the Inauguration.

Q. I have a white lithograph button about 7/8 in. in size, with the following wording: In the center "Peace in America", at the top, "War in Europe", and at the bottom, "God Bless Wilson". This lettering is all in brown. On the top curl in black is, "Wilson 1916" and on the bottom curl also in black, "A-O-1972". Was this button issued in 1916 or is it a reproduction?

A. The botton that you describe is one of a set of 38 issued in 1972 by the American Oil Co. It is pictured in the Brummagem Material issued by the APIC. The original button was slightly smaller, also white and brown, and was a celluloid issued by Whitehead & Hoag of Newark, N. Y.

Q. In his book "Encyclopedia of Political Buttons", Ted Hake, #292, says that "None of the McGovern-and Eagleton jugates, promoted as collectors items of the future were issued while Eagleton was still on the ticket". Can you tell me if this is true, and if so what it does to their value?

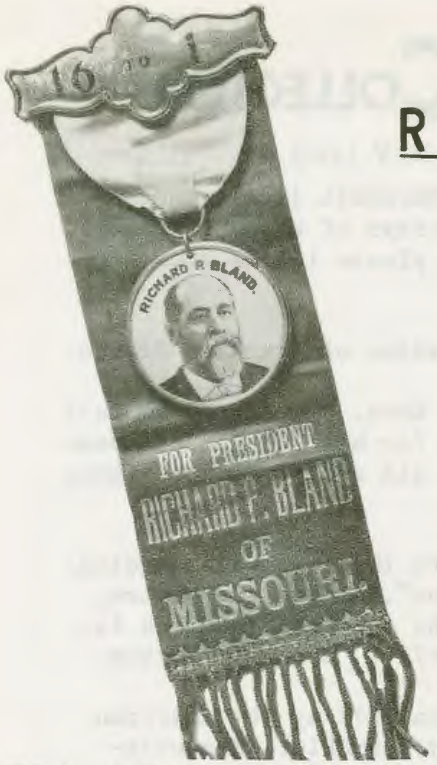
A. Ted Hake's statement is basically correct -- there were no "official" jugate buttons issued. A small quantity (which must have been rerun many times) of the later 3 1/2", red, white and blue jugate were produced before the withdrawal date but to our knowledge were not ordered by a headquarters. You might note he adds, "A few official party name buttons and a tab were in use before the question of Eagleton's health arose". First permit me to say that Ted Hake's latest book is an outstanding addition to the reference material on our hobby. I personally feel that any jugates issued were made by the button manufacturers to take advantage of this unusual and distressing event in our political history and to prey on the sympathy of the Eagleton supporters. Such jugates will not be included in my collection, nor in those of other collectors who truly desire fact rather than fiction. I would not presume to predict the future value of any button, but if the button manufacturers do not make money on their fantasy items, you can rest assured that they will cease making them, which would be a boon to the collector of real campaign items.

Q. I have a black and white, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2" card with a photo of William Jennings Bryan, "Mr. Bryan Candidate for the American Presidency", below photo is "Ogden's Guinea Gold Cigarettes". I wonder if you could tell in which campaign this was used and from what state?

A. These 'trade' cards were most popular from 1880 through 1900. If your photo of Bryan is quite young it's probably 1896. Check the photo against the Bryan buttons you have, as usually only two or three photos are used in each campaign. While it happens occasionally that a photo from a previous campaign is used this is not common. Most such advertising pieces were used over a wide section of the country.

Q. (Seems this is the time for Wilson questions) To whom does this button refer? It's white, red, blue, 1" celluloid with a capital in background, "You can't pull a Wilson on us".

A. This is a rather common pin which does not seem to be a 1912-16 variety -- it seems later, possibly of the 40's. Can anyone shed any light on the origin and meaning of this button?



RICHARD PARKS BLAND
'SILVER DICK'

By; Larry W. Allen,

A.P.I.C. #2372

Richard Parks Bland, nicknamed 'Silver Dick', with twenty-two years experience in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, was the front-runner as the Democratic Convention opened in July of 1896 in Chicago. William Jennings Bryan was barely mentioned in newspaper accounts of the day and only then as a delegate from Nebraska and a dark horse. In fact, one cartoon showed Bryan as a very small and very dark horse hitched to a sapling at the far outskirts of the political racetrack.

Bland's entire adult life seemed entwined with silver. As a youth, he worked in Nevada silver mines. He sponsored the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 which restored silver temporarily as legal tender, and he enjoyed the backing of most of the influential silver politicians. How, then, did Bland lose the nomination?

At the advanced age of sixty-one, Bland lacked magnetism. He was not physically equal to waging a competitive campaign. He hailed from the South (Born in Kentucky) at a time when emotions of the Civil War were still strong. Furthermore, Mrs. Bland was a Catholic; and, because of this, Bland was sure to lose Protestant votes by the droves; and, of course, no one dreamed that a young man named Bryan would sweep the convention with his "Cross of God-Crown of Thorns" speech.

Bland had an elaborate organization at the Chicago convention. The lobbies and corridors of major hotels were plastered with huge canvas crayon portraits of Bland, enclosed in festoons and bearing a confident emblem of success, a colored paper horseshoe in the lower left-hand corner. "On the lapels of Bland men, rushing hither and yon, was a blue badge with a portrait of 'Silver Dick' on a celluloid medallion suspended from a bar, one-half of which was silver-plated and the rest gold-plated, with the figures '16' on the silver side and '1' beneath the gold". Small pin-back buttons for Bland were also in evidence. The favorite marching song in Chicago was: Ha Ha He! Who are we?

We are the Bland Club of K.C. We're hot stuff;
That's no bluff; Vote for Silver And we'll all have snuff!

I was recently offered the two Bland badges and in the same batch were the small Bland single picture pin and five other Bryan items. The group probably belonged to a delegate from Missouri with some of the items brought back from the Chicago convention. The Bryan badge is of interest because of the words "Vice-President" in the bar at the top. I checked micro-film newspaper records of the National Convention and also of the Missouri State Democratic convention seld in Sedalia April 15, 1896, and found no mention where any group of delegates supported Bryan for vice-president. I'm still searching for another Bland item mentioned in those early newspapers: A campaign hat with a blue hat band with the words "Missouri's hero - Richard Parks Bland - '16 to 1'".

APICommentary · by Don Coney · 66 Golf Street · Newington, Conn. 06111

With the next Presidential election two years in the future, you'd think that political displays would be non-existant. Not so, several members have recently displayed their collections and with state elections in the wings, it's a perfect time for members to contact their libraries, schools and other institutions to share the enjoyment of their items with others.

The Michigan APIC Chapter honored Ed Puls #53, one of the founders of the chapter and APIC Director, at their May 4 meeting in Lansing. He was presented with a book of appreciation letters from many friends within the hobby and personally autographed pictures of President Nixon and Governor Milliken.

Joe Engel (#1930) and Ron Zukin (#2097) displayed their Political Americana in the Southwest National Bank in West Chester (Pa.) and received illustrated coverage in the local newspaper...Christopher B. Hearn (#1333) was the subject of a photo and story in the Hobart College Alumni News wherein Chris mentioned the value of APIC to the collector...SUPERCOVERAGE was accorded Charles Fleming (#333) and James Santini (2840) by the Nevadan. A full color cover, lavish illustrations and plenty of text described the collections of these two Las Vegas members.

Webster T. Haven, #131, Vice President of Region 1, was honored at the May 3 & 4 J. Doyle Dewitt Connecticut Chapters Regional Meeting in Meriden with a placque for his many years of service to the hobby and especially his support of the chapters within his Region.

NBC-TV has taped a knowledge series called THE COLLECTORS which is hosted by Dr. Phillip E. Frandson. Show 14 of the series features the POLITICAL ITEMS of Marian Ford Schenk #784 and John B. Ford #403. It is being aired at various times in various cities. Check with your local NBC outlet to find when the show will be aired in your vicinity.

William Bruce (#528) requests all members to be on the lookout for 100 McKinley ribbons which, together with other non-political items, were stolen from his home. A reward is offered and anyone being offered a large batch of McKinley ribbons might do themselves and a fellow collector a favor by contacting Bill first. His address is 1004 Eastwood Avenue, Ashtabula, Ohio 44004.

On the good news side, it's cheering to hear that Mike Kiktavy, Sr. (#1431) is coming along well after a serious illness...Thanks to Carl Weisheimer (#2699) for his article from the Columbus Citizen-Journal covering the travels of Mark Jacobs (#2120) ...Just heard that James Santini (#2840) who is mentioned above is seeking the Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives in his area...A group of clippings from Florida newspapers attest to the fact that John Hiott (#3592) has been an aggressive worker in several campaigns on both the gubernatorial and presidential levels... Thanks to Willard mith (#219) for familiarizing me with his "Grass Roots - 74" which undoubtedly is of great service to those interested in state items.

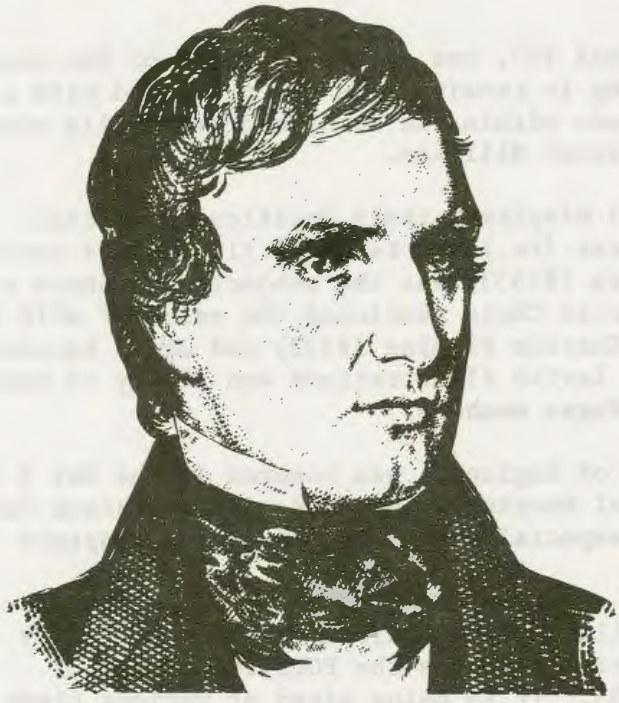
The magazine, THE HAGERSTOWN CRACKER BARREL, May issue center fold featured three photos and a story of Gary Smith #3126 fine collection...a nice plug for the APIC too ...Earl G. Leytle #1209 had a fine article in the Portsmouth, Ohio daily and a photo of part of his collection.

APIC Director Jerry Roe #501, obtained a prized item for his collection on December 6, 1973, the date Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as Vice President. Jerry obtained the very first autograph that Ford signed after becoming Vice President.

Vice President Vignettes

BY BEA & MURRAY HARRIS

Art is done by Toluca Lake resident Murray A. Harris, and the informative text is supplied by his wife, Bea Harris.



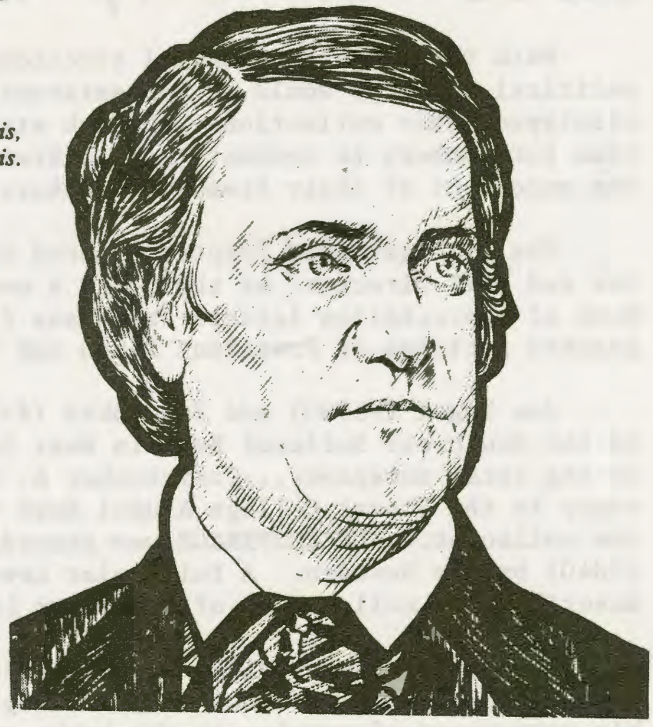
1786-1853
William R. King

William R. King, vice president under Franklin Pierce, was a born politician. A graduate of the University of North Carolina.

He passed the bar to practice law at the age of twenty and soon was elected to the House of Representatives in North Carolina (the state in which he was born). He migrated to Alabama where he became one of that state's first senators. King served as president pro tempore in the senate several times. Appointed as Minister to France by President Tyler, he worked to prevent France from joining England's protest to our annexation of Texas. He returned to the senate in 1848 and when Fillmore acceded to the presidency in 1850, King became president of the Senate.

In the presidential convention of 1852, the democrats chose the winning team of Franklin Pierce for president and Wm. Rufus King, vice president. King, suffering from tuberculosis, went to Cuba to try to regain his health and by a special act of Congress, he was allowed to take oath of office in Havana.

Shortly afterwards he decided to come back home and died on his plantation the day after his arrival, April 18, 1853, never having served as vice president. This was ironical as he had been president pro tempore under five former vice presidents and was a recognized expert on parliamentary law. The longest period in the history of the office, that left the United States without a vice president, was from the time of Fillmore's accession to the presidency July 9, 1850 (with the exception of Rufus King being sworn into office) until March 4, 1857, when Breckinridge became vice president.



1821-1875 John C. Breckinridge

John C. Breckinridge was born in Kentucky. His father was a lawyer and politician and his grandfather was a senator.

Breckinridge was one of the ablest vice presidents and the youngest we've ever had. He was 35 years old when the Democrats nominated him as vice president to James Buchanan. He served as vice president from 1857-1861.

Breckinridge studied law at various colleges and after passing the bar, moved from Kentucky to Iowa to open an office and moved back to Kentucky. Being known for his ability as an orator, Breckinridge was chosen to deliver the commemmorative speech, before 2,000 people, when hundreds of dead Kentucky soldiers were brought back from the invasion of Mexico for a military funeral. He was elected to the legislature and later to Congress. After his term was over, he decided to start his own law practice again.

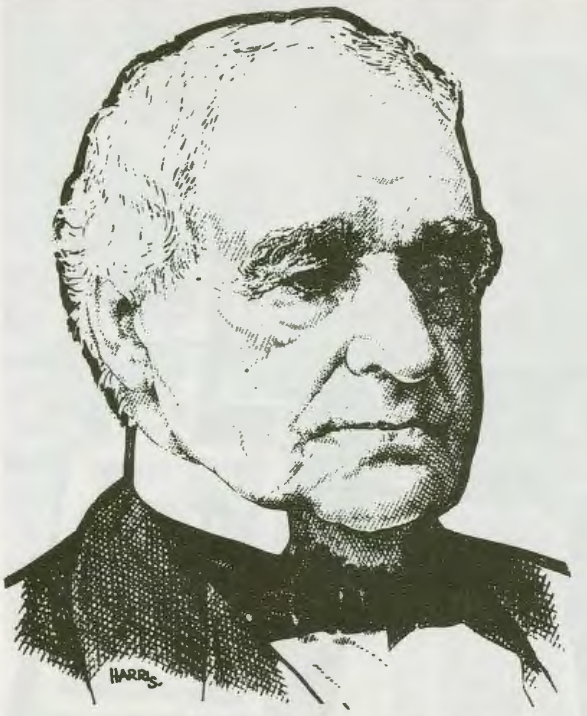
By this time he was considered a leader of Kentucky. He was so well established with the National Democrats, that at the party convention in 1856, he was chosen as Buchanan's running mate. His influence in Kentucky gave the state to the Democrats, in that election, by a 6,000 majority.

His four years as vice president and presiding officer in the senate were characterized by justice in his decisions and great poise. The state of Kentucky was proud of their leader and elected him as their Senator a year and a half before his term as vice president had expired.

During this time the question of slavery was predominant and our country was very close to having a civil war. Breckinridge had pleaded for the preservation of the Union in 1860 and helped to split it in 1861 by running for presidential nominee for the south. He dropped out and let Jeff Davis run for this office. Breckinridge joined the Confederate army and rose to be a major general and Secretary of War to Jeff Davis.

Late in the year of 1861 the U. S. Senate declared Breckinridge a traitor and expelled him from the Senate. Towards the end of the war, Breckinridge escaped to Cuba, then to Europe.

Vice-President Vignettes



Hannibal Hamlin 1809-1891

Hannibal Hamlin was Vice President to Abraham Lincoln (first term) 1861-1865.

Born in Paris, Maine, Hamlin was a fifth generation descendant of forebears who had settled in Massachusetts in 1639.

Hamlin had to abandon preparation for college due to family misfortunes and he worked at many things as surveying, teaching school, printing, farming and others. Finally, he settled down to study law and passed the bar at age 24. Upon opening his own law office, he developed a large practice, but his attention was soon diverted to politics. Hamlin served in the state legislature where he received an excellent background for his political career.

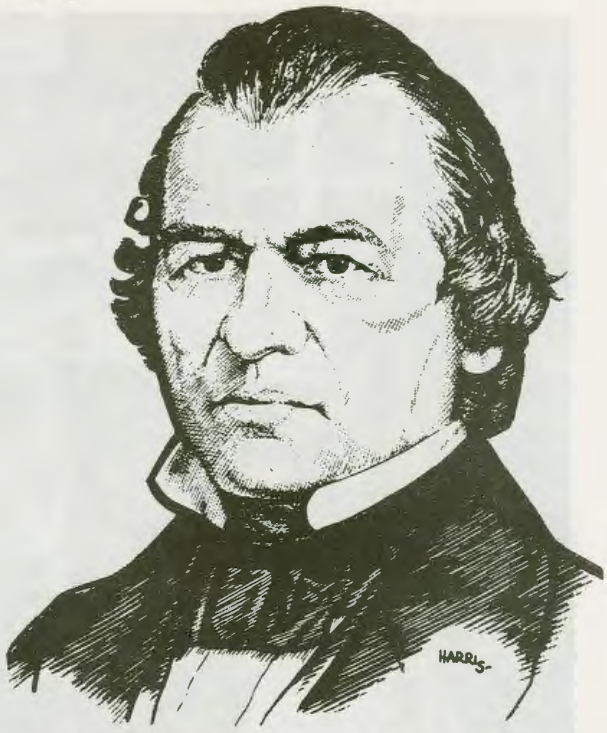
He was well liked for his cautious and conservative attitude and at age 34 was elected to Congress, where he served two years. Hannibal Hamlin had anti-slavery leanings, but like many others, regarded slavery as an instrument beyond the legislative authority of the National government.

He was elected to the senate by the anti-slavery wing of the Democratic party, to finish the term of a deceased Senator. During this time, he earned the reputation of opposing every measure designed to strengthen slavery. After his election to a full term in the senate, Hamlin became increasingly dissatisfied with the Democratic party's policy toward slavery and in 1856 denounced his allegiance to that party and went over to the new Republicans. He had done much work in forming the foundation of this new party.

Hamlin was elected governor of Maine and resigned from the senate to serve for one month, when he resigned as governor to serve a new term in the senate (elected by the Republican party). Becoming increasingly prominent in the anti-slavery contest and because of the political needs, it was decided that Hamlin was the logical running mate for Lincoln. He again resigned from the senate, this time to become Vice President.

He presided over the senate admirably and was on cordial terms with President Lincoln until he became associated with the radical element of Congress. Hamlin was unhappy with Lincoln's slow, unsatisfactory approach to the problem of emancipation. Because of his attitude, Hamlin lost his bid for renomination in the election of 1864.

A few years later, he was again elected to the senate where he served until his appointment as minister to Spain. He later returned to Maine and was influential in the Republican organization until his death.



Andrew Johnson 1808-1875

Andrew Johnson was Abraham Lincoln's (2nd term) vice president from March 4, 1865 to April 15, 1865.

Johnson was unusual in that he was a southerner and a staunch Unionist. Born in North Carolina, his father died when Andrew was three years old and the family moved to Tennessee. He went to work as a tailor's apprentice when he was 14 years old. He was a man of dogged strength and great perseverance.

After his marriage, his wife hired a man to teach Johnson how to read and write. He had done a lot of reading before, but needed further instruction.

The slave-holding aristocracy was abhorrent to him and he disliked any superiority claimed by birth or wealth. Johnson was always for the laboring class and farmers. He held many political offices - from Alderman to President, due to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Johnson served in the House of Representatives in Congress for 10 years and the Whig party gerrymandered him out of his district. He was later elected Governor of Tennessee and while holding this office, established Tennessee's first public school system. Johnson was put into office as U.S. Senator and when the Civil War broke he was the only southerner in the senate who did not resign his seat, and the only southerner who voted against secession.

Andrew Johnson climbed the ladder of politics without help from the older, prominent politicians, but by his own political capacity. One of his many suggestions while a senator, was to abolish the electoral college method in choosing the President.

Southern extremists considered Johnson a traitor because he was strong for the Union and against secession. At the convention of 1864, the Republican party acknowledged Johnson's remarkable services to the nation, by nominating him for the vice presidency. Johnson was a Democrat, but quarrelled constantly with the leaders of the party.

He was ill and wanted to be sworn into office in Tennessee, but because of Lincoln's urging, he went to Washington. Before the ceremonies started, someone gave Johnson a glass of liquor. He was ill, tired and not used to drinking alcoholic beverages, so when called upon to speak, he slurred his words and spoke quite irrationally. Many called him "Andy the sot" for a long time, but Lincoln defended him, as he knew the circumstances. Forty-one days after his inauguration as Vice President, President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States.

A PORTION OF A 1940 DISPLAY

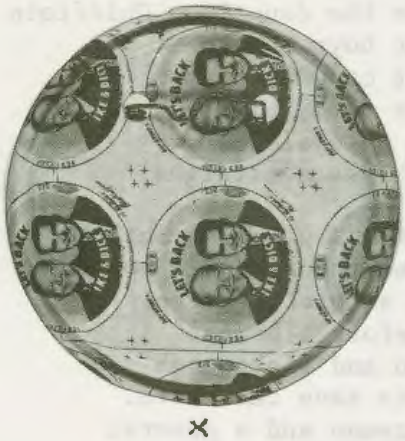
ECONOMY, UTILITY OR ECOLOGY.

by U. I. Chick Harris, #139

Could it have been that a century and a quarter ago, back in 1848, the Free Soilers were thinking of ecology? This seems most unlikely as our resources had hardly been tapped, but the advocates of Free Soil came up with a great method of publicity and one most economical. Undoubtedly, one Free Soil advocating die sinker "muled" the large copper cent, VOTE THE LAND FREE, and it caught on with others in the movement. The source material, the cents, was readily available, and the die and muling costs almost nil. The cents could still be considered lawful exchange, and what better method of getting your message before all classes than to utilize an item in daily use.

The 1880 campaign gave us examples of recycling--undoubtedly due to economy rather than ecology. The brass shells left over from the 1876 Centennial Election were remolded--a series of stars were counter-stamped over "OUR CENTENNIAL CANDIDATES" and over "1876," which appeared below the ferrotype (tin) photo. All 1880's are elusive today, so it is difficult to determine if this recycling was widespread.

Undoubtedly, many times buttons left from a previous campaign have found utility four years later when the candidate was either being considered for higher office or renomination. This seems to have happened quite often at recent primaries or at Convention headquarters--as examples, in 1960 many 1956 Stevenson buttons were being reused by Los Angeles Volunteers for Stevenson. Another was the Win Rockefeller (Arkansas Governor and brother of Nelson) boom in 1964. The Win headquarters issued mostly dark blue and white litho buttons left over from his successful race for Governor.

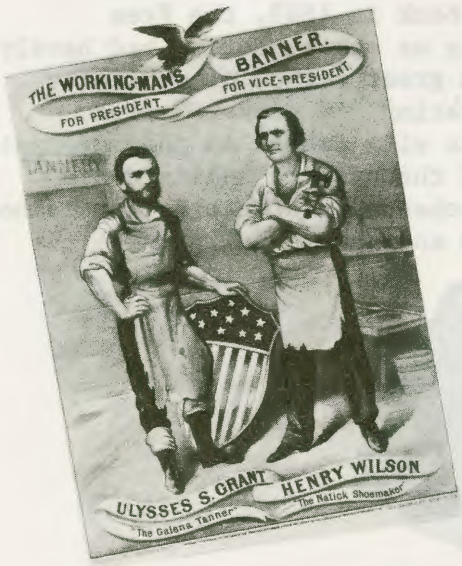


Another interesting recycling example was discovered by a young collector, when a 3-1/2" J.F.K. (1960) by Greenduck came apart to reveal that the inside of the metal backing was recycled tin of the 1-1/8" litho Ike & Dick (an elusive jugate) of the 1956 campaign.

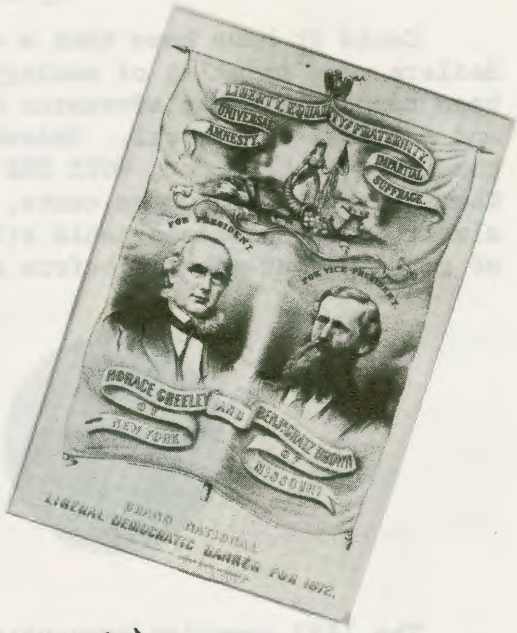
A more recent example of recycling is the advertising pin, a litho, HONEY SENT ME, which has been backed with several varieties of uncut sheets of Votes Unlimited McGovern lithos of several varieties.

Be it economy, utility or ecology--over the years it certainly seems as if button manufacturers and office seekers are helping to conserve.

I GOES ULYSSES STRAIGHT



Thanks to
John Bowen #1185



(By Farmer Reynolds - from the Grand Rapids Eagle)

I ain't got heaps of larnin'
And I seldom argy well,
But I sorter form opinions
Which I ain't afraid to tell.
So I says it square and open
Without fear of small or great,
I stand by the loyal party
And I goes Ulysses straight.

They talk about "reformin"
And they say our party's split.
That Greeley's awful honest
And Grant hain't any grit -
I fears their shaller blowin
And I sees their crooked gait.
And I turns my back on Horace
And I goes Ulysses straight.

I can't see how a feller
Can mix with Jeff and Sich.
Why I shun these cussed critters
As if they had the itch!
And I'll never vote their ticket
Nor knuckle to their hate.
But I'll think of martyred Lincoln
While I goes Ulysses Straight.

I can't explain the taxes
But I've seen the niggers free.
And voting 'gin their master
Is right enough for me.
I ain't a cussed bullhead
To swaller rebel bait,
But I keeps the side of freedom
And I goes Ulysses straight.

I reckon Horace Greeley
Don't expect to get my vote.
But I never was a traitor,
A turncoat or afloat.
A chap that's double-sided
Whatever's in his pate.
Ain't fit to be a President
So I goes Ulysses straight.

I wasn't much on fighting,
But I gin the praise where due.
And I backs the dauntless Chieftain
Who led our boys in blue.
I won't eat crow or possum,
Nor have it on my plate.
For I love a loyal diet
So I goes Ulysses straight.

We've tried his pluck at Shiloh,
We've proved the reck'nin sound.
He'll push a thief or rebel
As a fox before a hound!
At Donelson and Vicksburgh
He struck to save the state.
He's a stateman and a general
So I goes Ulysses straight.

I sorter fear that Greeley
Don't tell us what he knows.
About this "fusion" business
And the way the bargain goes.
They say his beets have cost him
From a dollar up to eight.
There's a costlier beat ahead, Horace!
For we goes Ulysses staight.

SEE YOU IN SAN DEIGO . . .

NATIONAL APIC CONVENTION

Hotel del Coronado

August 15 - 16 - 17

An event-packed three days await you in San Deigo . . . six bourse sessions, exhibits and displays, four educational seminars, auction, banquet, business meeting and more! Preliminary program included in the color folder enclosed.

Your convention registration form and other advance information was sent to all APIC members with the July APIC NEWSLETTER. If you didn't get your copy, contact Doug Fouquet, APIC Convention Co-Chairman, 1540 Forest Way, Del Mar, California 92014. Hotel reservations should be sent immediately direct to the HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Coronado, California 92118. Be sure to mention APIC CONVENTION and ask for the special room rates.

A NICE VARIETY OF RIBBONS

COURTESY OF JAMES CASSIDY, #2000

BOOK REVIEW by Robert Sterling, #173.

PLAIN SPEAKING, Merle Miller, Berkley Publishing Corp., New York, 1973, (Pub. price: $8.95)

In Plain Speaking Harry Truman declared that Joe McCarthy was a damn coward, Stevenson a sissy, MacArthur a dumb son-of-a-bitch, Henry Wallace couldn't be trusted, Eisenhower a goddamn fool, the whole Kennedy clan power hungry and Senator Bricker should have been kicked in the ass.

One would indeed be remiss if he attempted to substitute Harry Truman's expletives in words more palatable to the puritan reader's taste buds. Even in a generation bent on telling it as it is, these imprecations are clues to Truman's directness more than just the language of our era.

Doing an objective oral biography is no easy task and especially about one of the "elemental" men in our history. The former editor of Yank and Harper's, Merle Miller reckoned that this frank approach was necessary and the reader ought to be darned thankful. There are a couple of hard criticisms we'll introduce later, but this book is a sine quo non for Truman devotees. It, too, ought to replace the Bible as the politician's handbook.

Originally to be used by NBC for a TV series, Miller taped over 200 interviews with the salty ex-President. Since that date (1961-62) the TV series has been aborted after blowing $250,000 and Miller had turned the sessions into print.

The interviews come out in print as unpretentious as the man they deal with. Miller's interviews with the Man from Missouri focused on the Presidency, naturally, but reviewed events from his birth to 1962 when Mr. Truman was 78. By that age his mind tired easily and Miller discovered that only two, maybe three, hours in the morning were productive. After "dinner" and two or three libations the two would chat again. In the morning the interviews concentrated on history; in the afternoon his personal views of people and events.

Dropping the bomb, Korea, the firing of MacArthur, NATO, the Marshall Plan, and McCarthyism sponged up most of the time. One can't help being struck with the major accomplishments during Truman's seven frenzied presidential years.

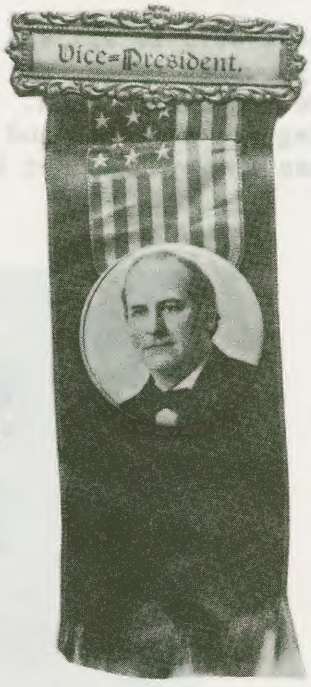
Forgiveable, perhaps, but the reader of Plain Speaking will not savor the groveling, indeed obsequious, manner in which Miller made Truman into the God that Harry said he never was. One wonders, for example, whether it was mainly Miller's bias of the military in general and Eisenhower in particular, or Truman's. Many questions were leading but perhaps this is understandable given Mr. Truman's quickly fatiguing mind.

Yet, the peering into cabinet sessions, the frank opinions of national leaders and just meeting an ex-President in the raw was a delightful experience. In a day when honesty seldom streaks naked across the pages, readers will enjoy Plain Speaking.

SOME UNUSUAL FINDS

Once again some unusual items of Political Americana have come to light, after being hidden away for years.

The first is a badge, with a 1½" celluloid button top and a red ribbon below, promoting T.R. for President in 1916. Next is an unusual leather fob shaped like a holster. On the holster is MY HAT IS IN THE RING and the likeness of a Rough Rider hat; a small miniature gun is in the holster. The next fob is of composition with a metal tea pot attached, REPUBLICAN TEA POT, referring to the TEA POT DOME scandal (a 1924 item). The badge with Vice President at top and a 1908 celluloid button attached, must refer to the person who wore the badge, rather than to Bryan, as he seemed to be the first runner for President again in 1908. The key holder shaped like a rabbits foot is made of leather and was made for the inauguration of Harry S. Truman, January 20, 1949. The tankard is of English manufacture and a Washington memorial, issued shortly after his death in 1800. The banner is 18½ x 12½" and colorful -- there have been many over the years, who stood for Free Speech, Free Press, and Free Schools -- possibly it was for the National Schoolhouse Party of 1892 -- does anyone have any definite information as to what group issued this item?



YOUR HELP REQUESTED IN FINDING THESE ITEMS.

The special letter from the APIC Ethics Committee enclosed with the 1974 Handbook, told of the excellent group of elusive politicals which was stolen from Gary Smith, #3126 at the Gettysburg June meeting.

The photo below shows most of the pins which were stolen. Study carefully and be on the lookout for any of this grouping which may be offered under unusual circumstances. A $750. reward has been offered for information leading to the safe return of the items and arrest of the thief. Sould the items be returned anonymously, no further action will be taken. Refer any information you may have to Gary Smith or any APIC Officer.

It is difficult to imagine what good these pins will do anyone else, for the person cannot possibly display without being suspect and ostracized by all collectors. They will soon find there is no ready market, for Political Americana is not like coins and stamps--many politicals are unique and identifable. Our dealers, we like to feel, are also the most honest and the best in the land.

Also a word to all who display, exhibit, or show your items--even when protection is provided as it will be at the National Convention--the best protection is your care and observation. Don't tempt viewers--display under glass or plastic and safeguard in cases and keep alert at all times when items are being handled by those whom you do not know.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

by Marian (Ford) Schenck #784

1907	Charles N. Haskell*	(D)
	Frank Frantz	(R)
	C. C. Ross	(S)
1910	Lee Cruce*	(D)
	Joseph W. McNeal	(R)
	J. T. Cumbie	(S)
	George E. Rouch	(P)
	PRIMARY	
	Brant Kirk	(D)
	William H. Murray	(D)
	Leslie P. Ross	(D)
	Thompson B. Ferguson	(R)
	John Fields	(R)
	C. G. Jones	(R)
1914	Robert L. Williams*	(D)
	John Fields	(R)
	Fred W. Holt	(S)
	John P. Hickman	(Prg)
	Amos L. Wilson	(Ind)
	T. J. Wood	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	Robert Dunlap	(D)
	F. E. Herring	(D)
	Al Jennings	(D)
	J. B. A. Robertson	(D)
	Charles West	(D)
1918	James B. Robertson*	(D)
	Horace G. McKeever	(R)
	Patrick Nagle	(S)
	PRIMARY	
	W. L. Alexander	(D)
	William H. Murray	(D)
	W. A. Durant	(D)
	Frank M. Gault	(D)
	Frank P. Davis	(D)
	J. O. McCallister	(D)
	John Galabie	(R)
	J. T. Dickerson	(R)
	John M. Claypool	(R)
	U. S. Stone	(R)
1922	John C. Walton*	(D)
	John Fields	(R)
	O. E. Enfield	(S)
	PRIMARY	
	Thomas H. Owen	(D)
	R. H. Wilson	(D)
	Arthur Finn	(D)
	Frank Ziska	(D)
	George H. Healy	(R)
1926	Henry S. Johnston*	(D)
	Omer K. Benedict	(R)
	Ed Boyle	(Ind)
	E. H. H. Gates	(S)
	John Franing	(F-L)
	PRIMARY	
	James B. Robertson	(D)
	W. M. Darnell	(D)
	Frank P. Davis	(D)
	John R. Clarke	(D)
	T. H. Wren	(D)
	O. A. Cargill	(D)
	Porter McCollum	(D)
	J. A. Anderson	(D)
	William M. Franklin	(D)
	James Hepburn	(R)
	Henry L. Cloud	(R)
	George Healy	(R)
	W. L. Otjen	(R)
	Jim Harris	(R)
	Edward D. Evans	(R)
	John G. Lieber (or Leiber?)	(R)
1930	William H. Murray*	(D)
	Ira A. Hill	(R)
	B. G. Bingham	(Ind)
	John Franing	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	Jess L. Pullen	(D)
	Martin E. Trapp	(D)
	A. S. J. Shaw	(D)
	Frank M. Bailey	(D)
	E. B. Howard	(D)
	L. M. Overton	(D)

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA (cont.)

1930 (cont.)		
	E. R. Powers	(D)
	Frank Buttram	(D)
	Jim Harris	(R)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)

1934	Ernest W. Marland*	(D)
	William B. Pine	(R)
	B. P. Green	(S)
	Francis M. Simpson	(Peo)
	George G. Ison	(Ind)
	Joseph Prather Wheat	(Ind)
	Dan W. Womack	(Ind)
	John Franing	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	B. M. Nelson	(D)
	John A. MacDonald	(D)
	J. Oliver Tilly	(D)
	Robert Burns	(D)
	Tom Anglin	(D)
	Cyrus S. Avery	(D)
	Gomer Smith	(D)
	Porter Newman	(D)
	John Freeman	(D)
	Edwin I. Reeser	(D)
	John C. Walton	(D)
	J. Berry King	(D)
	Grover Cleveland Brown	(D)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)
	Ray Ferrell	(R)

1938	Leon C. Phillips*	(D)
	Ross Rizley	(R)
	John Wesley Lanham	(P)
	John Franing	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	W. S. Key	(D)
	T. W. Bickel	(D)
	William M. Edwards	(D)
	Ira M. Finley	(D)
	William H. Murray	(D)
	J. M. Cole	(D)
	John C. Walton	(D)
	John W. Davis	(D)
	J. T. Dickerson	(R)
	Harry E. Ingram	(R)
	Ralph M. Butterfield	(P)

1942	Robert S. Kerr*	(D)
	William J. Otjen	(R)
	Edward W. Fickinger	(P)

1942 (cont.)		
	PRIMARY	
	James H. Johnson	(D)
	Gomer Smith	(D)
	Frank P. Douglass	(D)
	Herbert Hodge	(D)
	S. D. Lynch	(D)
	Robert Burns	(D)
	Ernest G. Albright	(R)
	W. N. Dannenburg	(R)

1946	Roy J. Turner*	(D)
	Olney F. Flynn	(R)
	(Mrs.) Mickey Harrell	(Ind)
	R. M. Funk	(Ind)
	Bruno Miller	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	Fred McDuff	(D)
	Jesse L. Pullen	(D)
	H. C. Jones	(D)
	Dixie Gilmer	(D)
	R. M. McCool	(D)
	Johnson D. Hill	(D)
	Earl R. Powers	(D)
	William O. Coe	(D)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)
	Harry E. Ingram	(R)

1950	Johnston Murray*	(D)
	Jo O. Ferguson	(R)
	(Mrs.) Mickey Harrell	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	William O. Coe	(D)
	Frank P. Douglass	(D)
	Phil Ferguson	(D)
	Bruno H. Miller	(R)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)
	Earl F. Winsel	(R)
	Ernest Albright	(R)

1954	Raymond Gary*	(D)
	Reuben K. Sparks	(R)
	PRIMARY	
	R. P. Matthews	(D)
	Louis H. Ritzhaupt	(D)
	Tom D. Jones	(D)
	William A. (Red) Hall	(D)
	William O. Coe	(D)
	Bill Logan	(D)
	Troy P. B. Jones	(D)
	William Gill, Jr.	(D)

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA (cont.)

1954	(cont.) PRIMARY	
	William C. Doenges	(D)
	O. J. Fox	(D)
	John B. Ogden	(D)
	Tivis Nelson	(D)
	N. M. Lumkin	(D)
	Fletcher S. Riley	(D)
	Willie E. Murray	(D)
	Joe H. Barber	(R)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)
	George Thomas Balch	(R)
	Blanche K. Young	(R)
1958	J. Howard Edmondson*	(D)
	Phil Ferguson	(R)
	D. A. (Jelly) Bryce	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	B. V. Samples	(D)
	George Miskovsky	(D)
	B. E. Bill Harkey	(D)
	Jim A. Rinehart	(D)
	Bill Doenges	(D)
	Joe H. Barber	(D)
	William O. Coe	(D)
	Andrew C. Wilcoxen	(D)
	A. B. McDonald	(D)
	W. P. (Bill) Atkinson	(D)
	Clarence E. Barnes	(R)
	Carmon C. Harris	(R)
	Rexford B. Cragg	(R)
1962	Henry L. Bellmon*	(R)
	W. P. (Bill) Atkinson	(D)
	L. Richard Zavitz	(Ind)
	PRIMARY	
	George Miskovsky	(D)
	Paul J. Summers	(D)
	Fred R. Harris	(D)
	Max B. Martin	(D)
	Raymond Gary	(D)
	Preston J. Moore	(D)
	Thomas Dee Frasier	(D)
	George Nigh	(D)
	William A. Burkhart	(D)
	Harry R. Moss	(D)
	Ben Elmo Newcomer	(D)
	Leslie C. Skoien	(R)
1966	Dewey F. Bartlett*	(R)
	Preston J. Moore	(D)
	H. E. Ingram	(Ind)

1966	(cont.)	
	PRIMARY	
	David Hall	(D)
	Carmen Moe Marcus	(D)
	Keith Cartwright	(D)
	Harold W. Joplin	(D)
	Jack K. Gillespie	(D)
	Cleeta John Rogers	(D)
	Clifton Wood	(D)
	Leland Gourley	(D)
	Raymond Gary	(D)
	Charles Nesbitt	(D)
	Henry W. Ford	(D)
	Al J. Kavanaugh	(D)
	Bruno H. Miller	(R)
	John N. (Happy) Camp	(R)
1970	David Hall*	(D)
	Dewey F. Bartlett	(R)
	Reuel Little	(Am)
	PRIMARY	
	Joe Cannon	(D)
	Bryce Baggett	(D)
	Wilburn Cartwright	(D)

We should all be very grateful to Lahoma Haddock Goldsmith of Okmulgee, Oklahoma (#3452). She researched the elections of Oklahoma from their origins and sent this completed project to me. I had hoped to include the second half of her research, Candidates for United States Senator from Oklahoma, but it will have to wait until another issue due to the long lists of primary candidates in this state. If there are any other members who have done complete records of their states, we would so appreciate your help.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR BUTTONS.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY?

Marian (Ford) Schenck
12045 Viewcrest Road
Studio City, CA 91604

Many thanks to Bob Lowe and Jeff Nelson for helping to identify some of the unknowns pictured in the Spring, 1974 KEYNOTER.

249 He is identified as a New Jersey candidate, but the year and party unknown.
250 Clarence J. Shearn, New York 1908 Independent League candidate.
257 Edward Connor, Michigan 1960 Democrat.
263 John Milliken Parker, Louisiana 1920 Democrat. (There is alot of room for debate here because the pin shows a young man with clothes reflecting a much earlier time, and Parker was a good deal older in 1920 than the man on the pin. Someone from Louisiana settle the matter.)
#269 Hodde (First name unknown), Washington 1952 Democrat.

#271

#272

#273

#274

#275

#276

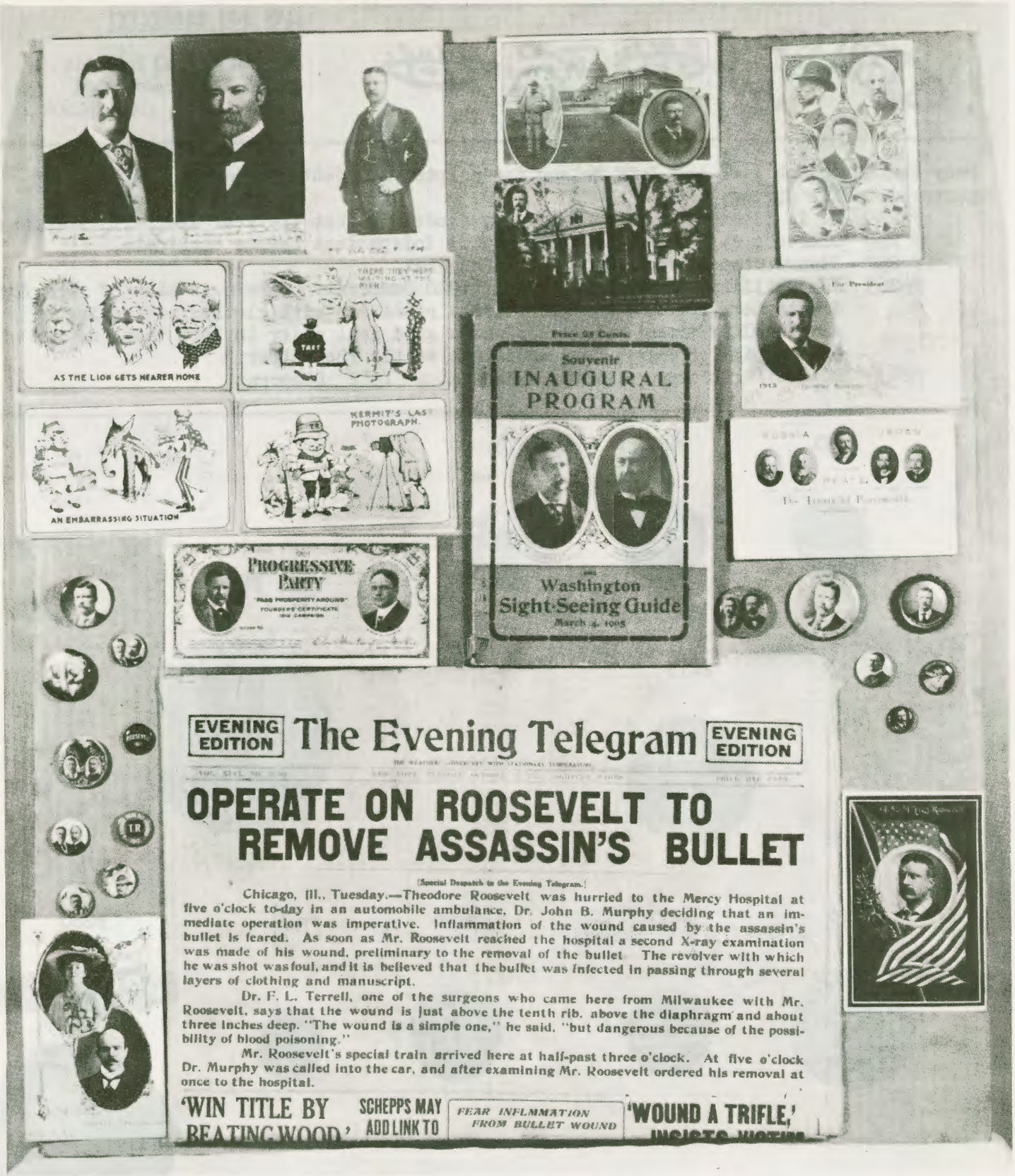
#277

#278

#279

#280

A NICE VARIETY OF TEDDY ROOSEVELT ITEMS FROM THE COLLECTION OF JAMES CASSIDY, #2000.


AS THE LION GETS NEARER HOME
KERMIT'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.
AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
Souvenir
INAUGURAL PROGRAM
Washington Sight-Seeing Guide
March 4, 1905
EVENING EDITION
The Evening Telegram
EVENING EDITION
OPERATE ON ROOSEVELT TO REMOVE ASSASSIN'S BULLET
[Special Despatch to the Evening Telegram.]
Chicago, Ill., Tuesday.—Theodore Roosevelt was hurried to the Mercy Hospital at five o'clock to-day in an automobile ambulance, Dr. John B. Murphy deciding that an immediate operation was imperative. Inflammation of the wound caused by the assassin's bullet is feared. As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reached the hospital a second X-ray examination was made of his wound, preliminary to the removal of the bullet. The revolver with which he was shot was foul, and it is believed that the bullet was infected in passing through several layers of clothing and manuscript.
Dr. F. L. Terrell, one of the surgeons who came here from Milwaukee with Mr. Roosevelt, says that the wound is just above the tenth rib, above the diaphragm and about three inches deep. "The wound is a simple one," he said, "but dangerous because of the possibility of blood poisoning."
Mr. Roosevelt's special train arrived here at half-past three o'clock. At five o'clock Dr. Murphy was called into the car, and after examining Mr. Roosevelt ordered his removal at once to the hospital.
'WIN TITLE BY BEATING WOOD'
SCHEPPS MAY ADD LINK TO
FEAR INFLMMATION FROM BULLET WOUND
'WOUND A TRIFLE,'

The Secretary's Corner

by Donald B. Coney, #202

A word of thanks and commendation to the vast majority of members who responded promptly in forwarding their dues. It not only helps us, but you as well, for the sooner we have a clear fiscal picture, the sooner the various projects and committee actions can be implemented. Thanks, too, for the many messages which accompanied the dues endorsing the various activities of the organization.

Many folks enclosed a question with their dues and we answered (we believe) all of them, but first priority had to be extended to processing the memberships in preparation for the handbook.

Another question frequently raised is "How can a former member rejoin?" The policy that has been established is this: An applicant can rejoin, maintaining his old number and receiving all issues of the KEYNOTER he missed simply by paying all back dues. He or she can, of course, become a new member with a new number by completing an application and forwarding it with his or her current year's dues.

We hope this clarifies a couple of questions that recur constantly and that you'll pass this information along to any prospective new members you are sponsoring or any former members that indicate a desire to rejoin.

With best wishes,

Don

The applicants for membership which appeared in the last KEYNOTER, have been admitted to membership. Should any member know of good reason why any of the applicants listed in this issue should be excluded from APIC membership, please send such objection in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer prior to August 31, 1974. If no objections are filed prior to this date, the applicants will become members on September 1 and notice to this effect will appear in the next KEYNOTER.

PLEASE SEND NOTICE OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO YOUR SECRETARY-TREASURER -- IT NOT ONLY AVOIDS DELAYS IN MAIL BUT SAVES MANY DOLLARS.....

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

2372 - Larry W. Allen, 1100 South Barrett, Sedalia, Missouri 65301
3234 - Lamar Bradley, 107 Park Circle, Old Hickory, Tennessee 37138
2740 - Mrs. Norma Carmack, 603 Tanglebriar Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78209
3441 - Joan Chilefone, 8668 DeMontreville Trail, Lake Elmo, Minnesota 55042
1743 - Mrs. Charlene C. Cullop, 1216 Alfred Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37205
820 - Jon W. Fuller, 2406 Victoria Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
3614 - Mrs. Allan Hanley, 2910 South 23rd Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601
1983 - William E. Hoth, 27573 Gateway Drive North, Farmington Hills, Michigan 48024
3480 - Alan Korn, 16215 Wayfarer Lane, Huntington Beach, California 92649
3517 - Paula Mullineaux, 7800 Beatty Drive, Irwin, Pennsylvania 15642
1728 - William C. Payne, 3729 Towndale Drive, Bloomington, Minnesota 55431
3443 - Harry E. Preble, 5612 Gateway Drive, Tampa, Florida 33615
1722 - Ralph Shawlee, 117 Summerwood Drive, Los Gatos, California 95030

TOO LATE FOR ROSTER

489 - LeRoy Blommaert, 1044 W. Bryn Mawr Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60660
management analyst, 2-c-i-cause-minors-m-s-u, (312) 728-1498,
(312) WH 4-5500 X293

477 - Joseph J. Brain, 5 Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, N. Y. 10462
teacher, 3-c-h-l-q-z, (212) TA9-6163, (212) 596-4064

2761 - Jeffrey S. Darman, 2737 Devonshire Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.20008
pub. affairs consultant/writer, 2-c-h-m-q-u-w, (202) 462-3245

1540 - Mrs. Dell Davis, RFD #1-Box 229, Foster, R. I. 02825
antique dealer, 3-c-d-i-l-q-u-w, (401) 647-5603

1552 - R. C. Dawson, 42 Falcon Street, Needham, Massachusetts 02192
const'n exec., 3-c-i-l-q-z, (617) 444-8692

2890 - Bruce H. Frank, Rte. 1-Box 22, Laurel, Montana 59044
teacher, 2-c-i-m-q-u, (406) 656-1896

668 - Norman Lawson, 215 S. Willaman Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90211
savings & loan officer, 3-c-i-FDR-l-s-z, (213) 652-2249, (213) 278-5511

2865 - Robert E. Marrin, 6200 Riverdale Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. 10471
civil eng., 2-c-h-l-q-u

2716 - Robert A. Martin, 4304 Chevy Chase Dr., La Canada, California 91011
college prof. 3-c-i-l-m-q-z, (213) 790-3714, (213) 224-3761

2964 - Robert F. McMahon, P.O. Box 44, Los Alamitos, California 90720
insurance sales, 3-c-i-l-q-z, (213) 596-1618

3377 - Richard H. O'Leary, Governor Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts 01922
student, 1-c-i-m-u

798 - Stephen K. Pauler, 67 Randlett Park, Newton, Massachusetts 02165
realtor, 1-c-i-l-q-u, (617) 332-1481, (617) 244-5588

2488 - Robert J. Pickhardt, R.R. #1, Whiteland, Indiana 46184
Osteopath, 3-c-i-l-q-z, (317) 535-7555

1544 - The Presidential Museum, 622 N. Lee, Odessa, Texas 79760
museum, c-h-l-r-u-w, (915) 372-7123

APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP

3567 - Mark A. Siegel, 12614 Laurie Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904
Executive Officer, Democratic National Committee, (301) 384-1340, 2-c-h-l-q-u
(H. Joseph Levine)

3568 - Larry Sisk, 3179 North Mt. View Drive, San Diego, California 92116
retired editor, (714) 283-2776, 3-c-h-m-r-v (Ray Perine)

3569 - John W. Jarrell, P. O. Box 1991, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
retired, (505) 983-4807, 3-c-h-m-r-u

3570 - James B. Weatherby, Political Science Dept., U. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843
university instructor, (208) 882-3586, (208) 885-6563, 2-c-i-l-r-z

3571 - Robert D. Wilson, 67 Pasadena, Highland Park, Michigan 48203
campaign worker, (313) 866-3759, 2-c-i-l-posters & printed matter-q-u
(Mark D. Jacobs)

3572 - Philip Hecht, 383 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11226
student, (212) 284-7257, 1-c-d-i-l-q-z

3573 - Samuel D. Hatcher, P. O. Box 5270, Lexington, Kentucky 40505
bank examiner, (606) 299-6809, 2-c-i-Kentucky items-l-q-x

3574 - John E. Johns, 3712 Big Bend, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111
machine shop owner, (505) 293-3675, (505) 298-7307, 2-c-h-m-q-z

3575 - Jeffrey Lyons, 205 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019
film critic, (212) CI 7-6518, (212) 883-6061, 2-c-h-m-r-u-w (Douglas Lyons)

3576 - Jon W. Bowerman, Box 275, Sodsburyville, Pennsylvania 19369
truck driver, (215) 857-5141, 2-c-h-l-q-z

3577 - John T. Maguire, Jr., 1745 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
bartender, (313) 665-0978, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
3578 - James O. Dyson, 6412 Bayshore, Long Beach, California 90803
teacher, (213) 438-0646, (213) 692-0551, 3-c-i-l-q-u-v (Blanche M. Pryor)
3579 - Kim William McLean, P. O. Box 7321 T.S., Ruston, Louisiana 71270
college student, (318) 255-9361, 1-c-i-m-q-z (Tom Stagg)
3580 - Dr. Barry Lubetkin, 166 E. 61 Street, #7M, New York, New York 10021
psychologist, (212) 371-9516, (212) 535-4812, 2-c-d-i-l-q-z
3581 - James Wolf, 25 Longwood Terrace, Portland, Maine 04102
student, (207) 773-0313, 1-c-i-m-q-u-w
3582 - R. L. Thompson, 1941 N.W. 86th Terrace, Pembroke Pines, Florida 33023
AT&T, (305) 963-2289, (305) 379-0745, 2-c-h-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
3583 - Chuck Weber, R. R. #2, Huntington, Indiana 46750
jr. high student, (219) 672-2633, 1-c-i-m-r-u (Ralph H. Callies)
3584 - Bernard C. Scates, 9 Coleman Road, Groveland, Massachusetts 01834
mechanic, (617) 372-5666, 2-c-i-m-r-z
3585 - Barry A. Cortez, 24-1/2 So. 2nd Street, Bangor, Pennsylvania 18013
food store clerk, (215) 581-2437, 2-c-h-l-q-z
3587 - Albert Todres, 4600 Conn Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008
university administration, (202) 966-4961, (202) 686-2800, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Bob Fratkin)
3588 - C. McCord Purdy, 5864 Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46220
mfg. rep., (317) 257-1978, (317) 542-0605, 3-c-d-h-l-r-z (J. F. Phillips)
3589 - Alvin Tanzman, 3964 Daleview Avenue, Seaford, New York 11783
salesman, (516) 826-7506, 2-c-h-l-m-s-u-v
3590 - Michael A. Pipher, 7 North Broad Street, Johnson City, New York 13790
cook, (607) 797-2473 & 797-8478, 2-d-i-l-r-z (Mrs. Margaret Johnston)
3591 - Phylis Salak, 3895 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030
homemaker, (703) 273-6785, 2-c-h-m-q-u (Maye Rosenthal)
3592 - John V. Hiott, P. O. Box 1574, Jacksonville, Florida 32201
P.R. & Pol. Res., (904) 356-2955, (904) 724-7600, 2-c-d-h-l-inaugural medals-r-z
3593 - Robert C. Hargreaves, 380 Quincy Road, Turlock, California 95380
veterinarian, (209) 634-8898, 2-c-i-m-q-u-v
3594 - Jim Probert, 6908 Ayr Lane, Bethesda, Maryland 20034
student, (301) 320-5846, 1-c-i-l-q-u
3595 - Norman R. Eavenson, Jr., 225 North Adams Street, West Chester, Pa. 19380
H.S. teacher, (215) 696-6436, (215) 444-4570, 2-c-i-l-r-u-v (Larry Otter)
3596 - Mrs. DeWitt Brennan, 3131 East Alameda, #503, Denver, Colorado 80209
housewife, 777-8441, 3-c-i-m-q-z (Mrs. Don Lawless)
3597 - Michael Raymond Safford, 1264 Ashley Road, Ramona, California 92065
student, (714) 789-0449, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Joseph McGee)
3598 - Michael Lykins, 5117 Northcrest, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46825
factory worker, (219) 748-7303, 2-c-h-Eisenhower-q-u-v (Roland
3599 - Tom Armitage, 10 University Terrace, Columbia, Missouri 65201
student, (314) 449-1773, 2-c-h-l-q-z (Ron Neal)
3600 - Jacqueline Thompson, 1900 Hollywood Parkway, York, Pennsylvania 17403
housewife, (717) 843-7768, 2-c-h-q-z
3601 - Howard Kleiner, 1073 March Drive, Valley Stream, New York 11580
teacher, (516) 825-4271, 3-c-i-m-sheet music-r-z
3602 - James C. McKay, 620 West Olympic Place, #412, Seattle, Washington 98119
univ. counseler, (206) 624-8700, 2-c-i-m-q-z (Linda Adams)
3603 - Nathan Schulman, 315 Palmer Terrace, Mamaroneck, New York 10543
student, (914) 698-4313, 1-c-h-m-q-u
3604 - Bob Giebert, 7063 Gaston Parkway, Dallas, Texas 75214
student, (214) 324-0500, 1-c-d-i-l-r-u (Dave Quintin)
3605 - Nick Oranchak III, 211 Harrison Street, Johnson City, New York 13790
(607) 797-9554, 1-c-h-m-r-u (Ralph Oborne)

3606 - Joseph Rubinfine, R.F.D. #1, Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232
autograph dealer, (609) 641-3290, 2-d-historical autographs-s-u
3607 - Mrs. Frances T. Vienna, 1639 Thurber Place, Burbank, California 91501
homemaker, (213) 846-4009, 3-c-i-l-q-z (William T. Hoffman)
3608 - Paul Schmidt, 30 Monroe Street, Stratford, Connecticut 06497
student, (203) 378-2019, 1-c-i-wives-l-q-u
3609 - Elaine Lee, P. O. Box 613, Arvada, Colorado 80001
lab tech., (303) 420-3462, (303) 237-5525, 2-c-d-Lincoln-l-r-z (Lois S. Rathbone)
3610 - John Wechsler, 68 Scarborough Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105
student, (203) 232-3951, 1-c-i-l-r-u (William Wechsler)
3611 - Betty Adams, 236 Majors Street, Santa Cruz, California 95060
c-i-m-r-u
3612 - Alan W. Avery, Jr., 11 Seminary Street, Union Springs, New York 13160
student, (315) 889-5011, 2-c-i-T.R.-m-q-z
3613 - Laurent J. Torno III, 7111 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63130
student, (314) PA 6-0407, 1-c-i-pre-1900 & one of a kind-m-q-z (Mark D. Jacobs)
3614 - Mrs. Allan Hanley (Jeannie), 732 No. 23rd Street, LaCrosse, Wisconsin 54601
housewife, (608) 782-2521, 2-c-h-m-q-u
3615 - Richard C. Ver Wiebe, 3541 S. Washington Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804
attorney, (219) 432-4249, (219) 743-3334, 3-c-h-m-q-u-v (Mat Kaag)
3616 - James A. Gondles, Jr., 5315 North 18th Street, Arlington, Virginia 22205
Arlington County Sheriff's Dept., (703) 528-5357, (703) 558-2455, 2-c-i-m-r-z
3617 - Patricia M. Marlitz, 1180 Haverston Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124
dept. manager, (216) 442-6431, (216) 449-3800, 2-c-i-m-q-z
3618 - Roger A. Fischer, 1930 Hartley Road, Duluth, Minnesota 55803
college professor, (218) 728-5642, (218) 726-7252, 2-c-i-l-q-z (Robt. Hultkrantz)
3619 - Robert A. Pope, 3811 Antietam Drive, Roanoke, Virginia 24018
electrical engineer, (703) 774-6314, (707) 344-1411, 2-c-h-Eisenhower only-l-r-z
(Barry E. Mushlin)
3620 - John O'Shei, Box 491, Carslile, Pennsylvania 17013
student, (717) 245-3685, 1-c-h-l-q-u-v (Bob Fratkin)
3621 - Sutton Farnham, #116 Mohican, 1100 Newportville Rd., Croydon, Pennsylvania 19020
research chemist, (215) 785-0648, 2-c-i-l-r-z
3622 - Thomas F. Starzl, Jr., 415 Krameria Street, Denver, Colorado 80220
(303) 322-7059, (303) 322-7059, 1-c-trader-i-l-s-z (Lois S. Rathbone)
3623 - Philip W. Shippee, 193 Main Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 02816
(401) 821-6687, 3-c-h-m-r-u-v
3624 - Lotte Larsen, 723 16th St. East, Seattle, Washington 98102
librarian, (206) 324-9733, 2-c-causes-m-r-u
3625 - Carl W. Breeden, 304 Keswick Drive, Clarksville, Indiana 47130
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3626 - Ken Siegel, 2737 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43209
(614) 235-2730, 1-c-h-l-r-u (Mark D. Jacobs)
3627 - Fred Ford, Jr., 316 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314
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3628 - James N. Treadaway, 5215 Havenwoods Drive, Houston, Texas 77066
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(W. T. Irby)
3629 - Alice Geer, 1435 Southgate, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387
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3630 - David J. Leach, 527 Walnut Street, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania 17043
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3631 - Phillip A. Pearson, 406B 5th Street, Sheridan, Indiana 46069
(317) 758-5344, 2-c-i-l-r-z (Mark D. Jacobs)

3632 - Don Dempski, 1820 Bennington, Mexico, Missouri 65265
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(Lon E. Ellis)

3633 - Irwin Wiener, 61 Chenango Drive, Jericho, New York 11753
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3634 - Roland Swett, Box 924, Norwood, Massachusetts 02062
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3635 - John H. Wieder, 1330 Yarrow #205, Lakewood, Colorado 80215
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3636 - Leroy Sawyer, 808 French Road, Winslow, Arizona 86047
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3637 - J. Howard Grant, 1300 Oak Creek Drive #317, Palo Alto, California 94304
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3638 - John C. Gibson, 219 Van Tassel Court, San Anselmo, California 94960
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3639 - Jean McFarland, 20 Hawthorne Drive, Oberlin, Ohio 44074
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3640 - Robert W. Hochswinder, 103 Laurel Avenue, Pitman, New Jersey 08071
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3642 - Andrew Clark, 1019 Mockingbird Lane, Norman, Oklahoma 73069
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3643 - Gerald L. DeRuiter, 5514 East Paris Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49508
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3644 - John F. Kennedy Library, 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Ma. 02154
presidential library, (617) 223-7250, c-h-J. F. Kennedy-l

3645 - David Ridl, 2938 Woodward S.W., Wyoming, Michigan 49509
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3646 - James Richter, 12174 Candy Lane, Saratoga, California 95070
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